have been driven out of the country. A revival of Bryanism next year, with a reversal of the conditions of exchange prevailing since President McKinley's election, may send gold out of America and enable the Indian Treasury to accumulate a sufficient reserve for a gold currency and standard. There will be no gold loan of \$100,000,000 when London is not prepared to provide the builton. The Indian officials will themselves in a right attitude toward the gold standard, and bide their time. If there be any revival of the silver movement in America off, and a sound basis of exchange for the rupee finance in America will tend to hasten the consummation of a single gold standard in India. This is an important fact not mentioned in the

IN FAVOR OF THE EXISTING RATE

They will neither limit the legal obligation on the Government of India to old for rupees except at its own discre d the example of France and the United tes, where gold is the standard de facto, if at de fure and where an enormous mass of silver coins is maintained at par with gold. The wmittee virtually applies the French mone tary system to India, and does not believe that the hearding of gold will follow the introduction of a gold currency, which will rarely be even by the peasantry and only be used in large business transactions.

The governing class in India have been com pelled during recent years to regard the currency question from a single point of viewthat of exchange in the sale of Council drafts in London. They have been constantly borrowing money in England, and have not ventured ow the exchange value of the rupee to fall to the silver basis, as it would have done if the mints had been reopened to free coinage of silver. They have succeeded in maintaing artificially the "scarcity value" of the rupee, and have recommended a gold standard because four-fifths of India's foreign trade is with gold countries. The committee of experts follows them, and proposes that a gold reserve shall be accumulated for the purpose of regulating exchange. The principal use of this reserve will consist in its being available for foreign remit tances whenever exchange falls below specipoint. The experts, like the Indian officials, can find nothing in the currency problem but a of view they have recommended theoretically s rency, but have condemned every practical measure that has been proposed for carrying some time. They can head in the direction of a gold standard and follow the drift of events. and possibly the American silver fanatics will to something to help them out by sending gold out of the country!

A BUSY FRESH AIR WEEK.

HUNDREDS OF TENEMENT CHILDREN TO BE MADE HAPPY IN THE GREEN

FIELDS OF THE COUNTRY. The long deferred hot blast which struck New-Air Fund ready and prepared, for this morning this charity rolls up its sleeves and settles down to one of the busiest weeks in its history. The poor children of this city who live in the tenements hat weather to-day, for they are going away to the country by the scores and hundreds. Almost hundred will be freed to-day. A larger number still will be sent out of the city to-morrow, and so it will be throughout the week. The Tribune Fresh Air Fund expects to send to the country before his week is over thirty-nine parties, aggregating which means much. Every one of these children beeds fresh air badly, and every one of them is the market. The resulting benefit will be hard

braces seven States. People in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have invited Fresh Air children to their homes, and before the week i children to their homes, and before the week is rehildren who are now in this city will be tieted among farms and country villages all refers the states. Some of these places are far it has a state state of them demands the ment of boat and railroad fares. When sixteen died children are sent on their way in a week attended thildren are sent on their way in a week attended the state of the sta

Fresh Air Fund.	9
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	t t
In memoriam C. H. E., Jr	\$5.00 in
Seventh Day Haptist Church, Planners,	2 00 C
Paginke"	10 00 T
"Brom little Elizabett Hull Stanton"	5 00 b
Trim little Elizabett Hill Stands	25 00 It 2 00 B
Personal Division Whiteleast.	5 00 C
Whitehad the mile on Whitthere's	500 1
Pating Rost Wilcox.	5 00 t
A Priend	5.00 7
M. W. Tendale. Firence lirandage, Berlin, Cann.	1 00
Hillside"	10 00
The Minutes Transmission of the Minutes of the Control of the Cont	2 00 1 5 00
In memory of our dear Arthur breeds of an exhibition of grass ornaments	
made by Gertrude Beer and Elizabeth Irwin, of Yant Vernon, N. Y. S.S.	1 (50)
Total July 22, 1869	44 50
The Telliune employs no collectors, pays no co	om-

BUIT AGAINST MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, filed A pelition in the Supreme Court on Saturday in a wilt for \$15,000 for breach of contract against Miss

He alleges that in February, 1859, he entered into a contract with her to sing under his man-agement in this country and Canada, and that he Went to great expense preparing for her appear went to great expense preparing for her appearance. He says Miss Russell "whimsleally and capriciously," on April 10, 1859, refused to carry out her part of the agreement. Mr. Lederer declares he ment 25.09 for printing; that the damages to various members of the company, etc., aggregate 4.09; that the damages chargeable against him by the owners of theatres with whom he had contacts for Miss Russell's appearance are unknown; loss of profits. 15.000, and damages to plaintiff's professional pressing, 15.000. He asks for the sum 18.000, besides the costs and disbursements of action.

THE PASSING THRONG.

sanitation in her cities, says Dr. M. F. Smith, an American physician, who has be SANITARY practising in the City of Mexico for the last two years, and who IN MEXICO, is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having come to this country for a

gaged in constructing a modern sewerage system

n the City of Mexico," said Dr. Smith, "and I

predict that the diminution of the death rate resulting from it will be astonishing. To-day Mex city in the world. Constantinople coming first rectly, 526 deaths out of a population of 250,000. It n from sarrounding districts for treatment, but eaving them out of consideration, the death rate is a great deal larger than it should be. The old system of sewerage, or rather lack of sewerage, sopeful sign that several of the large towns it Mexico-Vera Cruz among them-are turning their Most of the towns ar so situated that their drainage will be compara vely easy of accomplishment. Mexico City adly situated in this respect, however, and tively easy of accomplishment. Mexico City is badly situated in this respect, however, and it will require some science to cleanse it properly. I think that the foreign residents in Mexico have been the chief factors in instigating these sanitary improvements. They have used every influence possible to bring the Government to a realization of the true state of affairs, and their efforts have been successful. But the lower classes in Mexico, as is the case among all Latin races, are notoriously dirty, and it will require years of missionary work and strict legislation to convince them of the error of their ways. This element contributes largely to the death list. They average three murders a day in Mexico City alone.

"As for smallpox, they prefer it to vaccination. They court disease every hour of their lives, and it is really remarkable that they don't die in droves. There is not as much sickness among the foreign population as one might suppose, considering their surroundings. The fact is that Mexico's climate is not at all a bad one, and if one takes reasonably good care of one's self one can be as healthy there as anywhere else. It is not a good place for persons with lung or heart trouble, owing to the extreme altitude. Pneumonia is one of the most fatal diseases we have in Mexico City, because the heart and lungs are compelled to do extra work, and the average constitution cannot stand it.

leo City, because the heart and pelied to do extra work, and the average constitution cannot stand it."

Dr. Smith thinks that Bryan should make a more careful study of Mexico before he preaches free silver to the people of the United States. "When Mr. Bryan visited the republic, said the doctor, "he saw no more of the conditions existing among the working classes than President McKinlev would if he were to pay the country a visit. He was amused and entertained, and came hack to this country convinced that the United States ought to be just like Mexico. After two years' experience with free silver I am convinced that it is a bad thing. When you want to buy anything in Mexico you have to pay a gold price in silver, but wages, or even the fees of professional men, are not correspondingly large. Unskilled labor brings from 20 cents to 30 cents a day. Many of the miners who have families to support get only 25 cents a day.

After spending several days at the Waldorf-Astoria, Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister to the United States, returned to Washington yesterday morning. Previous to his departure Mr. MINISTER Komura gave a Tribune reporter some of his opinions about

said, "is unique. There is a peculiar quality about the country-a vim and dash-that can be found nowhere else. The Japanese think we are a wideawake people, and I think a proof of that fact awake people, and I think a proof of that fact is that we have come to America for points. All the Japanase people have the greatest admiration for America. They think there is no country like her. As for myself, I like nothing better than to come to New-York and watch its busy life. It is an industrial education to walk along the streets and see how business is handled. From a business point of view, at least, this is an ideal city. It is the world's highroad, and the caravans of all nations pass through it. One has simply to look, and every people of the earth passes in review before him.

the lake regions now is the explorations going on in the Douglass Copper Range,"

THE said M. C. French, Editor of "The DOUGLASS Lake Superior Miner," at the Hotel RANGE EX- Imperial yesterday afternoon. "The PLORATIONS, Douglass Copper Range is an extension of the upper peninsula. The rocks of this region are identical with

range. The rocks of this region are identical with the upper peninsula. It was in the Douglass range that the Astors carried on their explorations sev-eral years ago in the hunt for mass copper. They were discouraged too soon, however, and it re-mained for the explorers of to-day to find out what the region really is worth. Mass copper has been found in large quantities, and there seems to be an almost inexhaustible amount of ore of a lower

New-Orleans has seen the last of streetca by mules. Electricity has at last superseded that picturesque motive power in the

ORLEANS Richardson, one of the managers of STREETCAR the Germania Life Insurance Com-MULES GONE, pany for the State of Louisiana, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he gave a Tribune reporter yesterday some information about the progress of that great Southern shipping port. He spoke particularly of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Street Haliroad, which is now having the finishing touches put to its new electrical equipment and will be one of the finest in the country. "Business generally is improving down there," said Mr. Richardson, "and the money which New-Orleans is spending on improving its sewage system will be returned to it many fold in freedom from malarial and kindred diseases."

Mr. Richardson also speaks hopefully of the South generally.

iam, who has recently returned from the Philip-pines, told a Tribune reporter at MAY HAVE the Waldorf-Astoria last evening UNDER- that he believed General Otis was ESTIMATED doing the best he knew how. THE DIFFI- "General Otis may have under-

CULTIES. estimated the difficulties which the rainy season would throw in his way," said Mr. Barrett, "but I don't believe that anybody in America fully comprehended what the rainy season meant. It is my opinion that General Otis would have quelled the insurrection by this time if he had had an opportunity to carry on the campaign under favorable circumstances. What his motives were for sending reports which subsequent events have proved to be overoptimistic I cannot say. Quite probably, he was deceived by the frequent weakening of the Filipinos into thinking that he had the situation well in hand. It is now evident that more troops are needed, but I do not think there is any necessity for the removal of General Otis. I am well acquainted with the correspondents whose names were signed to the round robin," and I am sure that they were honest in what they said. I think, however, that there has been a mutual misunderstanding between them and the General. As for the censorship, it was strict. CULTIES. estimated the difficulties which the been a mutual misunderstanding between them and he General. As for the censorship, it was strict t first, but afterward was gradually relaxed. Con-erning the alleged ill feeling between Admirat sewey and General Otts. I know positively, from that they both said to me, that there is no founda-on for that report."

THE TRIBUNE'S ADIRONDACK SPECIAL

PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS ENABLED READERS TO GET THEIR SUNDAY PAPER AT AN

EARLY HOUR AMONG ALL

THE RESORTS.

Malone, N. Y., July 23 (Special).-The Trib special train, carrying the Sunday edition for all coints in the Adirondacks, made fast time to-day. It reached here at 2 n. m.

There was no delay in distributing the 1

of newspapers among the many hotels, lakes and other summer resorts. These were reached by the Mohawk and Malone Railroad, aided by steam yachts on the lakes and pony expresses to points out of line of the main road. In most cases the anxious throngs walting for their Sunday Tribunes found them ready for delivery by noon

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 23.-The Tribune's Sunday special reached Lake George at 11:15 a. m. and Plattsburg at 2:15 p. m.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The French Line steamship La Garcogne arrived from Havre yesterday, with the following among her passengers: M. G. Randolf, Professor Du Paren, Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Mariant, Jules Fleury, Alfonso Donizetti, M. J. Bernhard, Juan B. Enriques, fonso Donizetti, M. J. Bernhard, Juan B. Enriques, Josef Hermann, Ernst J. Muller, David Williams and Mme Marie Volsin. Neil Burgess, the actor, was among the pas-sengers on the Atlantic Transport Company's steamship Mesaba, which arrived from London yes-terday.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL HOVEY BENNETT.

Wall Street broker, died suddenly at his home, No. 181 Ridgewood-ave., Glen Ridge, at 6 o'clock yes-terday morning, from apoplexy. Mr. Bennett had conducted a banking and brokerage business for many years with his brother under the firm name ef H. C. Bennett & Co. When his brother died fifteen years ago Mr. Bennett assumed control death. He was born in Huntington. Conn. For thirty years he lived on Jersey City Heights, and a year ago he moved to Glen Ridge. In politics he was a Republican, and for over forty years was a subscriber to The Tribune. He leaves one daughter by his first wife and five children by his second wife, who also survives him. The funeral will be held on Tuesday evening, and the burial will be at the Caldwell, (N. J.) cemetery. death. He was born in Huntington.

THE REV. AUGUSTUS FRANSIOLI.

Saratogs, N. Y., July 23 (Special).-The Rev. Father Augustus Fransiell of Brooklyn, a member of the Order of Redemptorists, died last night at St. Clement's College Death was the result of consumption, which followed the grip. He was thirty-two years of age, and was ordained in 1896.

MATTHEW M'EVOY.

Matthew McEvoy, a veteran of three wars and gard, for many years janitor of the Clifton Public School, There where he was a prime favorite with the school children, died in Clifton on Saturday at the age of sixty-nine. He enlisted in the Army in 1846 and served in all the battles in which General Winfield served in all the battles in which General Winfield Scott commanded the United States troops. He was a member of a regiment sent to suppress the Indians in the Navajo war, and he served throughout the Civil War in a Northern regiment. He was appointed janitor of the Clifton school twenty-seven years ago, and was much thought of by his neighbors. His last request was that his body he cremated and his ashes buried in his native State, Illinois. This will be done.

MRS. H. L. HORTON.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mrs. H. L. Horton, in Brighton, England, on July 21. Mrs. Horton lived at No. 144 West enth-st., in this city, and was the wife of H. L. Horton, of H. L. Horton & Co., bankers, at No. 66 Broadway. She and her husband left this city for a trip to England about four weeks ago. Mrs. Horton was in poor health and it was thought the sea voyage might do her good.

Troy, N. Y. July 23 (Special).—Dr. Joseph D. Lomax, resident physician at the Marshall Infirmary, died late yesterday afternoon. He was stricken with apoplexy on an electric car a few nights ago, and could not recover, owing to his ad-

profession in this section of the State. He was a native of England, and came to this country when only three years old. His father was a bookonly three years old. His father was a bookbinder and printer in New-York City, and was the
inventor of improvements in wood type for printers.

Dr. Lomax's mother was a sister of the grandmother of former Governor Greenhaige of Massachusetts. Dr. Lomax was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and
took the first course given at the Long Island College Hospital. He was a long time resident physician of the hospital of the Colored Home in
New-York City. He was made superintendent of
the Marshall Infirmary in 1863, and held the place
until his death. He was connected with several
medical and scientific organizations.

PIERRE-CHARLES DE CHESNELONG. Paris, July 23.-Pierre-Charles de Chesnelong is

in the Lower Pyrenees, on April 14, 1820. He was sold their lands to the incoming foreigners for elected Mayor of that town in 1860, and five years large sums of money. Public lands also were sold, temper 4, 1879, caused his return to private life, and he failed of election to the National Assembly in the following year, but in 1872 became a member, a strong supporter of the Legitimist party, and was road loan for the country—£2,500,000—it was subactive in contributing to the downfall of Thiers, road loan for the country—£2,500,000—it was subactive in contributing to the downfall of Thiers, the contested an election, annulled by recount, for the Chamber of Deputies, but falled to secure a seat.

In November of the same year he was elected a defender of monarchical ideas and Clerical Inter-ests. He became an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1867.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

MR. AND MRS. M'KINLEY SEEK ABSOLUTE REST

who are expected for Wednesday and Thursday of when here in absolute rest and quiet.

pled during his stay at the hotel in the summer of pecied at the hotel during the President's visit, among them being Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Vice-President Hobart and family, and Elihu Root, recently appointed Secretary of War.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S BIRTHDAY.

HE REACHES THREESCORE AND FIVE YEARS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Baltimore, July 23 (Special).-Cardinal Gibbons was sixty-five years old to-day. He celebrated mass in the cathedral this morning and in the grams from archbishops, bishops and prominent members of the clergy in all parts of the country, The Cardinal is in good health and spirits. In a few days, accompanied by his lifelong friend, Bishop Foley, of Detroit, he will go to Long isiand for a month's vacation.

The Cardinal shows few signs of his increasing The Cardinal shows few signs of his increasing years. His eye is as bright and his step as quick and elastic as twenty years ago, when he became the primate and head of the Roman Catholie Church in the United States. He has been a Cardinal thirteen years. Although not a man of strong physique he attributes his general good health and continuous ability to work to his abstemious habits and his fondness for outdoor excise. Every day when the weather permits he walks from five to ten miles, and takes great delight in tiring out members of the clergy, one of whom always accompanies him on his long tramps into the country.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO DAY'S FORECAST Waszington, July 23.-Thunderstorms and rain have

middle and Northern plateau and the North Pacific States, it has generally fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The area of high pressure central in the St. Lawrence Valley last week has moved to the New England coast, increasing in magnitude. Boston reporting a pressure of 30.22 inches. The pressure continues high in the North Pactic States. The maximum temperatures in the extreme Northwest have been generally reduced, Dubuque reporting 92 degrees, St. Paul, Davenport, Springfield, Ill., Ornaha and Bismarck 90 degrees. Rapid City reports a maximum temperature of 80 degrees, or 20 degrees lower than yesterday. Unsettled weather conditions will prevail in the Atlantic and East Guif States. The temperature will fit the in the upper Mississippi Valley, and there will be slight changes elsewhere.

Fresh to brisk sak erry winds will prevail on the North Atlantic coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic coast.

FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TUESDAY. New-England-Threatening Monday, with showers

n extreme southern partion; threatening Tuesday; light

Delawars, Maryland and Virginia-Probably show ersey, Ariawar, anaryani and vigitia Process, and res Monday afternoon; threatening Tuesday; light to resh easterly winds. West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsyl-ania—Generally fair Monday; increasing cloudiness Tues-ity; from northeasterly winds. THURST LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 10.5

In this discrean the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribure's self-recording tarometer. The deved line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

was cloudy, with frequent showers. The temperature ranged between 65 and 73 degrees, the average (66%) eing 9% lower than that of Saturday, and 8% lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to day will be showery.

TRANSVAAL QUESTIONS.

Daniel Hovey Bennett, eighty-five years old, a AN AMERICAN'S PLEA FOR AMERICAN INTERESTS.

THROW THE POWER OF THE PRESENT OLIGARCHY.

in behalf of the Boer Government.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In The Tribune of June 24 there appeared a unication from a high official of the Orange Free State denying British suzerainty over the Transvaal and appealing to American sympathies

The statements therein contained are not colorless or impartial, nor are they a fair presentation of the whole case. Of the hundreds of Americans resident in the Transvaal, not one upholds the Krüger policy; not one has discerned the alleged oppression, injustice and wrong of the British Government, not one withholds from the British Government his sympathy and support. Nor are the Germans or the French unlike them in this re-

There are in the Transvaal 210,000 residents who cannot vote-Outlanders, gathered from nearly all nations, largely men of high professional attainments or skilled laborers. There are 78,000 Boers, who are also whites, the descendants of the early Dutch settlers in Cape Town, who are a sluggish people, principally of a type corresponding to frontier farmers, who have and hold all political

This Transvani, the government of which the Boers retain so closely in their own hands, was not vacant country at the time of their ingress, about 1843, but contained even then a larger native population than white, and in 1808 the native population was 788,750 out of a total of 1.004.156

Nor have the Boers had undisputed control of the country as against the natives within or without. So late as October of last year hostility broke out between the Transvanl forces and the Kaffir chief Mpefu, having twenty thousand native warriors under his control, in the mountainous country of the northwest, on account of his refusal to pay taxes, or even acknowledge the Transvaal sims of sovereignty. At the outset the Boers established a system of disguised slavery, and a further weakness in their system has always been their refusal to treat the natives with common justice.

In 1886 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and the mines have proved of immense value. The output for 1896, it is estimated, tire output of the United States for this year, Last year the output was \$80,000,000.

Johannesburg, comprising the most extensive mining undertaking in the world, has become the centre of immense interests, and has a population of 100,000, including 50,000 whites, most of whom are debarred from the suffrage, although the revenues of the State are almost entirely derived from

Government was almost bankrupt, having an annual deficiency in its revenues of \$150,000 and a debt equal to the estimated value of the public lands, while the disparity between its revenues and expenditures was yearly increasing on account of

sected Mayor of that town in 1855, and live years and Government licenses were granted to diggers, later began his political career, allying bimself with and Government licenses were granted to diggers, the party of the Empire. The Revolution of Sep- so that the country was not only placed upon a the party of the Empire. The Revolution of September 4, 1870, caused his return to private life, and secure financial foundation, but was converted

> There has been a complete reversal of financial sentiment, however, since that time, due in part to he feeling that radical changes, if not revolution are imminent by reason of the injustice of the iominating Boers, but due still further to the effeet of legislation last year in destroying the independence of the Supreme Court. The effect has been that the Transvani has vainly offered throughout Europe an additional State loan of £2,000,000 without being able to place it, notwith

them. A public water supply and sewers for asked that no newspaper correspondents be allowed | Johannesburg seem, therefore, against the Divine order, but more likely are treated as an encroache things Jo strumentalities. Proceedings in the courts are ducted exclusively in the Dutch language, even lishmen, and there is no right of trial by peers, lishmen, and there is no table. Public meetings are forbidden, the Outlander press is gagged, nor are Americans or Englishmen permitted to form clubs. There are gross extravagance and corruption, a large secret service fund, thought best to placate. Trade is restricted, and many mining enterprises of value are stopped for want of opportunity to invest money under fair conditions of safety as regards legislation.

HOW AMERICA IS INTERESTED.

The most prominent engineers and managers in these mines are Americans, and hundreds of American workmen of skill are there with their families. The export trade of the United States to the Transvani was nearly \$14,000,000 in 1858, second only to that of the United Kingdom and three times that of Germany, which is the next largest exporter to the Transvaal.

Under fair conditions the country holds out greater promise of increase to our export trade than any place in the world, and offers larger reeards to industry and enterprise and to intelligent investment of capital.

The residents of Johannesburg may be regarded

as having the qualifications and therefore the right to citizenship. It is a further injustice that they re deprived of the right to have or to hear arms in the defence of themselves and the State. It was not on special grounds, but because the principle has universal application, that the IId Amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

The situation of the residents in the Transvali in this regard is a standing affront. A large expenditure has been made in Johannesburg out of the public moneys, nine-tenths contributed by these for the construction of a fort equipped with rapid fire guns, trained not upon an outside invader but upon Johannesburg itself, upon these ery residents of outside origin, to overawe them Should oppression rouse them to arms, it has

been given out that the Transvaal military authorities will give the women and children twentyfour hours to leave the country, and will promptly wreck the mines at Johannesburg and then those at Kimberley, throwing the bodies of the defenders in upon the wreckage.

THE FRANCHISE

A scheme was devised at Pretoria, attributed to A scheme was devised.

President Krüger, whereby a second chamber in the legislative body was formed, with restricted powers, for the members of whom the naturalized citizens could vote. The first chamber remained exclusively the creation of the Boer burghers, and may legislate without the second.

President Krüger's craft has been pointed out in President Krüger's craft has been pointed out in his redistribution scheme, which slightly increases, it is true, the representation of the Johannesburg district, but at the same time enlarges in greater degree the representation of the Boer district. One Boer district which was to have an additional member has less than two thousand whites, where

one Boer district which was to make the member has less than two thousand whites, whereas Johannesburg, with nearly eighty thousand whites, will have only two. A strong editorial in The Tribune of Friday covered this ground.

There remains one other impressive circumstance which gives color to all the others. The Transvaal presents the momentous question of race antagonisms as between the Boerr of Dutch origin and nisms as between the Boers of Dutch origin and the residents in the Transvaal from other States, and this extends throughout all South Africa.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the Boers believe the pressure for reform is only a blind for the destruction of the Transvaal as an independent Boer State. There is no ground for such a fear. The policy of Great Britain is well defined in this regard, and Lord Salisbury, distinctively the peace diplomat of the age, may be trusted to respect the obligations of the treaties with the Transvaal. What the Boer sympathizers really mean is to confuse the independence of the Boer State with the triumph of a small oligarchy within it over the equal rights of other residents in the Transvaal. The extension of the franchise would, however, work a transfer of power from the class faction which now holds it to a far wider

class, of which the Boers would be a part; and no doubt such a transfer of power would be as full of meaning to individual Boer officeholders and as fatal to Boer policy as would be a conquest by a foreign State. Nevertheless, it is very far from being a conquest, and far from being a wrong; indeed, the misdoings of the Boers have brought into being such a state of things that, whatever sentiments may possess us as to the existence of an exclusive Boer State, it has become an impossibility on existing lines. The Boer will lose his power because he has founded his State on the thought that justice was optional with him. The mind and the conscience of those who have identified themselves with the Transvaal, whether citizens or aliens, will control the government and the policy of that country, and ought to control it, for the nature of things "comes to the aid of justice, and forces men to advance toward a goal which they do not seek of their own accord."

THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

In the recent conference between Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Krüger, at Bloemfontein, serious dis-cuseion was confined principally to the single point of the franchise. Sir Alfred Milner took this course very deliberately, and, "The London Times" thinks. HILSON-In Trenton, N. J., on the 23d inst., Cleveland most wisely. He treated the franchise not as an end in itself, but as a means to an end—"the most effectual of all means; and the end to which it leads is most comprehensive, for it is nothing less than good government and good administration in all departments of the State."

His demand was all the more impressive, because no exclusive rights were sought for the English as against the Dutch. Mr. Brokes save "Equal rights

no exclusive rights were sought for the English as against the Dutch. Mr. Rhodes says: "Equal rights for all white men south of the Zambesi." "The Standard" demands that all English residents shall be treated with justice.

"The Times" says: "Let Mr. Krüger grant the Outlanders full citizenship and the whole question is ended."

Great Britain is the paramount power, and its policy is well stated in "The Speciator"; The British Government and the British people desire no direct authority in South Africa. Nothing would please them better than to see the Dutch and English living and working together as the French and English do in Canada. Now, unquestionably a racial war, even though crowned with complete British success, would militate against this ideal."

The Note:

TREMBLEY—On July 21, 1899, Walton Winthrop, son of Charles W. and Kate Walton Trembley, aged 2 years.

all round. In the British colonies and in the Grange Free State such equality exists."

Thus there is at stake in South Africa far more than the well being of even this large unenfranchised population in the Transvaal. The whole future of the British Empire in South Africa is involved, and with it enormous American interests, and if the British Government is unable to offer any relief, or if its policy be such that it will not intervene, then the British Empire in South Africa may come to an end.

The Boor State is an instance of arrested development; law is anterior to justice. "The lower

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

While some have contended that there is a post ive obligation on nations to enter into certain rela commerce and comity, so that the refusal of war, and while the better opinion is the other way, there is a disposition on the part of nations

State except the Orange Free State, nor with any of the adjacent native tribes, without the approval of the Queen.

We have but to recount the things that may be done by treaty to see that the Transvaal is not a sovereign State in view of this important limitation. Concerning treaties Woolsey says, Section 106:

"They may define private relations, like commercial treaties, or political relations. They may be temporary or of unlimited duration.

They may secure co-operation merely as treaties of alliance of a closer union as confederations or the uniting of two or more States into one. All the intercourse of nations may come under the operation of treaties, and they may reach to the explanation of relations of far as the parties are concerned—of international law. They may also aim at the maintenance of internal quiet, or of neutrality amid the conflicts of neighboring powers."

Moreover, the treaty between Great Britain and the Transvaal secures the right of access of British subjects into the Transvaal.

So far, therefore, from the status of England depending on the verbal construction of the preamble

THE RIGHT OF AMERICA TO PROTEST. is passing, and that war has been averted, but the obstinate Boer will not relinquish real power withknow that the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear

not be conceded to her, yet it is a satisfaction to know that the United States cruiser Chicago. Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, arrived at Delagoa Bay on June 30, a week shead of schedule time; she has a manifest right to set forth with logis, vigor and lucidity her protest against the intolerable situation of her citizens, who are there deprived of the elementary rights to health and the instrumentalities of health, deprived of the right of free speech, of the right of fair trial, are defenceless and forbidden to bear arms or to obtain them, while yet they dwell under the range of the rapid-fire guns of the Boer fort at Johannesburg, trained purposely upon them to destroy and mullify their discontent.

"As we trust to the working of those majestic laws which make no favorities and leave no waste," the belief grows strong that there we shall witness the triumph of public opinion and moral forces, and that a definite measure of reform will be secured, not exclusively for those Americans who are there, but for all men in a like plight.

Finally, there is ample ground in the situation of those distant countrymen of ours for extending to them the generous sympathy of this republic. The technical or legal right of any country to maintain a situation of linjustice toward a largely preponderating community of freemen, bred to liberty, asking only equality, cannot be established afirmatively by any acknowledged proposition of international law. These Boers have no non-forfetiable right to maintain their sluggish régime against others of equal rank coming there or right, under treaty, under existing law, and under private contract. The rights of the Boers are merely those of possession and force, maintained only for a few years against the larger native population on the one hand and the three times larger white population of superior merit coming after them. Civic institutions will not be permanent which attempt to intrench in the exercise of exclusive and irresponsistitutions will not be permanent which attempt to intrench in the exercise of exclusive and irresponsi-ble power a band of burghers against an organized

Newport, R. I., July 23 (Special).-This was a day of many private entertainments of a quiet social character, as has become the Sunday custom in recent years. No less than a dozen dinners given to-night at the Casino grillrooms, the extensive additions and improvements made since the last season making it possible to provide comfortably for so large a number of parties.

Those entertaining here this evening were Mrs.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

William Post, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. J. H Beekman, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Mrs. W. Carter, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Herman Duryea, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter, Mrs. Frederick Nellson, George P. Messervy and William Cutting, F.

On the Electra Robert L. Gerry had a party of guests, and dinners were given at their homes by Mrs. Potter Paimer, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mrs. George B. De Forest, It had been planned to have the last named at Gooseberry Island, but the cloudy and cold weather made necessary a change to Mrs. De Forest's Pinard cottage.

In the churches of the city to-day there were present as preachers several New-York elergymen who are visiting here. The Rev. Dr. Nevins, of Rome, who is a guest of Mrs. Potter Paimer at Beaulieu, officiated at Emmanuel Church; the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas, who, with Mrs. Douglas, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, at Trinity; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of Brooklyn, at All Saints Memorial, and the Rev. Dr. Mravin R. Vincent, of Union Theological Seminary, at the United Congregational Church. Duryea, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Robert B.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh-any form "cold"-a safe and almost certain cure will be found in Jayne's Expectorant,

DIED.

Howard, Mary E.
Lomax, Joseph D.
Post, Clarence E.
Trembiey, Walton W.
Vernon, lanthe S.
Woodruff, James C.

BRADPORD-At Branford, Conn., July 21, 1800, Mary E.

COFFIN-At Peekskill, N. Y., July 21, 1899, Owen T. Coffin, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services at St, Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. T., on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

COOKE—Saturday morning, July 22, 1809, at the home of his parents, No. 10 North Munn-ave., East Orange, N. J., John Marsden, infant son of William Harvey and Mary Reynolds Cooke. Interment private.

CREAGH—At Rutherford, N. J., July 22, Sarah M., widow of the late Affred Creagh.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 96 Sylvanst., Sunday, 5 p. m.
Interment at Morristown, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

DE PEU-At Believille, N. J., on July 22, 1806, Mary Ellen Birch, widow of the Rev. John De Peu, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral service at the residence of Miss Van Rensselaer, Believille, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Grand Rapids, Mich.

HELLER-Robert L. Heller, only son of Thilip A. and Sarah W., July 23. Notice of funeral hereafter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 119 West State st., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Riverview Cemetery.

HOWARD-At Montclair, N. J., July 22, Mary E. Howard, aged 65 years.
Funeral services at West Hartford, Vt., Monday, July 24. LOMAX—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, July 22, 1890, Joseph Dodson Lomax, M. D., superintendent of the Marshall Infirmary, and husband of Isabeila Warr, of

Troy.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Cross, on Tuesday, July 25, at 2 p. m. Tuesday, July 25, at 2 p. m.
Friends can view the face of the deceased at the church
between 12 and 2 of clock.
Interment at the convenience of the family.

TREMBLEY—On July 21, 1806, Watton Winthrop, son of Charles W. and Kate Watton Trembley, aged 2 years. Funeral services at residence, Bergen Point, N. J., July 24, 10 a. m.

WOODRUFF-On Friday, July 21 at his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., James Catlin Woodruff, in his 84th

year Funeral private, Interment at Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, July 25.

WRIGHT-At White Plains, N. Y., July 23, 1800, James Wright, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral from 3t, Luke's Church, at Somers, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 25, 1800, at 2 p. m. Carriages will meet 11:35 a, m. train from Grand Central Depot at Purdy Station.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVE., COR. 23D ST., N. Y.

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Postoffice Notice. (Should be read DAHLY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time;

Proving mails for the week ending July 29, 1809, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

* Fithiopia detters must be directed "per Ethiopia".

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC —German steamers salling on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take Frinted Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Prench and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of saling of steamer. Mails FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. SUNDAY—At 8:30 p.m. for St. Pierre Miqueion, per Steamer from North Sydney. TUESDAY—At 2 p.m. for North Brazil, per s. s. Dominic, via Para, Maranham and Cearu, at 10 p.m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia. WEDNESDAY—At 9:30 a.m. (supplementary 10:30 a.m. for Central America (except Costa Rica) and Routh Pacific ports, per s. s. Athos, via Colon (etch Pacific ports, per s. s. Athos, via Colon (etch Pacific ports, per s. s. Athos, via Colon (etch Pacific ports) and Traindad, per s. s. Grenada, at 13:30 p.m. for German and Traindad, per s. s. Grenada, at 13:30 p.m. for German and Traindad, per s. s. Grenada, at 13:30 p.m. for German must be directed "per Arthoughes Leward and Windward Islands, letters for Islandson and Demerara must be directed "per Fontantial" on a Tampico (etters must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 1 p. m. for Porto Rico direct, per s. s. Mae, via Ponce; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, de Havanna, Campeche, Yucatan, Tabusco and Chilpage s. Yucatan Getters for other parts of Maxico mist be directed "per Yucatan "to Santiago and Manannillo, per s. for Turks Island and San Domingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for promingo, per s. S. Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for portun island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carrhagena, via Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for portun island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carrhagena, via Carrbo, at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. S. Silvia, at 10 s. m. for Cuba, per s. S. Mexico, via Havana delivers must be directed "per Mexico".

Mails for Newfoundiand, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at S. Silvia, and thence by steamer, close a

VERNON-At Long Beach, on Friday evening, July 21, Ianthe 8. Vernon, widow of the late Thomas Vernon, in the olithyear of her age.

Funeral service on Monday afternoon, July 24, at 3.20 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 190 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Notices.

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